

## APPENDIX.

We understand it is expected that a prominent member of the United States Senate will, at an early date, introduce a motion into the Senate that the following three sections be added to the Bill known as the "Cragin Bill"—being "A Bill to provide for the execution of the law against the crime of Polygamy in the Territory of Utah and for other purposes." There is an outspoken frankness and fairness in these additional sections which recommend them to the respect of all. They strike at the root of the matter, and do not, while hypocritically pretending to believe the religion of the Bible, seek to destroy its leading doctrines and practices.

Sec. 32. And, be it further enacted, that the book, called the Holy Bible, or so much thereof as pertains to plural marriage, or provides for the legal inheritance of property by the children of such plural marriage, is hereby annulled, disapproved and repealed, and declared null and void.

Sec. 33. And, be it further enacted, that every person before holding any office, voting at any election, sitting as a juror or holding any position of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States, shall take and subscribe a solemn oath, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that he does disbelieve and always will disbelieve the Holy Bible, so far as it pertains, in any way, to plural marriage, and that he detests Moses, Jacob, Abraham, the Father of the faithful, Gideon and all the prophets who taught or practiced plurality of wives, together with the Pharisees, St. Paul and the other Apostles who set forth these men as examples of faith, purity and virtue.

Sec. 34. And, be it further enacted, that the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, being children of polygamists, be expunged from the gates of the city of the New Jerusalem.

On the first day of the present year, the new Great Treaty between the United States and Great Britain went into operation, thereby reducing the postage on letters between the two countries to six cents per half ounce, or two cents each for the American, Ocean and British postage, being equivalent to the penny postage system in vogue in Great Britain. At first some trouble was apprehended in the carrying out of this treaty from the refusal of the carriers of the vessels engaged in this service, to accept as full compensation the amount stipulated in the treaty for carrying the mails across the Atlantic, but our latest Washington advices inform us that this difficulty has been overcome, and the Postmaster General has deemed it necessary to establish an additional weekly dispatch from New York to England. To this end he has made certain arrangements with the Hamburg and American Packet Company, which secure a tri-weekly steamship service from New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This company not only accepts the reduced rates of ocean postage established for carrying the United States and British mails by the late postal convention, but it also agrees to carry direct mails to Cherbourg for two cents—the single letter, weighing not more than a quarter ounce. From the tenor of our advices from Washington, we presume the Post Office Department intends to give the public the advantage of this agreement, by reducing the postage between the United States and France to six cents, thus establishing a "penny postage" to France as well as to Great Britain.

The Pull Mail Gazette notices, that "the gathering at Rome will produce at least a philological result which, to some profane outsiders, may appear even more interesting than the solemn affirmation of the Pope's infallibility. The deliberations are to be carried on in Latin, but the pronunciation of this language differs so greatly in different countries that it was foreseen that if each of the prelates gathered together from the four corners of the earth were to adopt his national mode of enunciation the assembly would degenerate into a modern Babel. A committee has, therefore, been appointed to fix a standard pronunciation which each prelate will be obliged to learn and use during the debates. If one could hope that this decision might eventually be adopted in all European schools the problem of a universal language for the educated classes would at last be solved. At present a German and a Frenchman, each ignorant of the other's language, are debarred from meeting on the neutral ground of Latin, except by writing."

To a great extent all that is being done by these learned prelates "to fix a standard pronunciation" is already done for us by the introduction of our phonetic alphabet. If teachers, and especially, if parents would invest themselves in causing the books now published in the Deseret Alphabet to be placed before the children of Utah, the rising generation would be greatly aided in the acquisition of knowledge, especially of language, a most important acquirement for the children of this people.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name has figured so prominently of late in the telegrams, in connection with his quarrel with the editors of Rochefort's radical newspaper, the *Marseillaise*, and his killing of Victor Noir, a Paris journalist interested in that paper, is a younger son of Louis Bonaparte, (brother of the great Emperor) by his second wife, Alexandrine Lawrence de Blois-Champs, and was born in Rome in 1815. He is a man of desperate courage and has had an exceedingly adventurous life. In 1833 he came to this country to join his uncle Joseph, formerly King of Spain. He next proceeded to Columbia

and joined the army of Santander, by whom he was placed in command of a squadron. Soon after he returned to Italy, where he was regarded with disfavor by the Papal Government, which, in 1836, intimated to him that he must leave the Papal State, and a body of mounted police were sent to arrest him. He resisted, and in the melee killed their chief and wounded two of their officers, for which he was long held a prisoner at the Castle of San Angelo. Upon his release he came again to this country; but his restless spirit could not brook idleness. He next went to England and thence to the island of Corfu. During an excursion in Albania, he had a quarrel with the Pallikares, and sustained, almost unaided, a deadly combat. The English government having induced him to leave the Italian and Greek coasts, he left for London, after vainly offering his services to France, and to Mehmet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt. In 1848, on hearing the news of the revolution, he hastened to Paris, recalled to the public the life and opinions of his father, who had always entertained Republican principles, and obtained a military appointment. He was elected in Corsica to the Constituent Assembly and was placed on the Committee on War.

He usually voted with the extreme left. The Democrats received a constant support from him, and he was one of the most ardent adversaries of reaction. The anger of the right (the ministerial side) was often excited by his democratic ardor. In 1849 he left for Algeria, where he assisted at the first operations of the siege of Zaatcha, and then, before the assault, and without permission, he returned to France. The Minister of war deprived him of his military rank, and this measure, which was followed by a duel between M. Pierre Bonaparte and a journalist of the extreme right, received the express approbation of the Assembly.

At the time of Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat he retired to private life, but soon after with his brothers received the title of Prince, though without being numbered with the Imperial family. He does not much frequent the Court of the Tuilleries, lives sometimes in Corsica to gratify his taste for hunting, and at other times at a country house at Auteuil.

The particulars of the late tragedy as received by telegraph are too vague to permit of us forming any definite opinion regarding his culpability in the late affair; it is however evident that he was violently assailed by Noir and his companion, who no doubt visited him with the intention of compelling him to challenge one of them or be disgraced as a coward.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.

By Telegraph.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

Virginia Bill agreed to Bills referred—Credentials presented—Petitions and Bills introduced—Discussion on Morton's Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON.—The Reconstruction Committee, this morning, agreed to report the Virginia bill as passed in the Senate, with a recommendation that it be adopted by the House immediately. It is expected that the bill will accordingly pass the House to-day.

A number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred. Senator Hamlin presented the credentials of his colleague, M. Morrill, and the usual oath of office was administered.

Stewart desired to make a personal explanation to correct the statement of his position in the discussion with Trumbull on Friday. The order of business was called for and the request was not granted.

Fenton presented a memorial for the removal of the duty on Canadian timber. Petitions were also presented for the abolition of the franking privilege and against the continuance of the income tax.

Morton offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate by what authority General Terry convened a military commission to inquire into the eligibility of the members of the Georgia legislature, etc. Sumner objected and the resolution went over.

Wilson offered a joint resolution for granting a pension to the widow of President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Morton's bill to provide national currency and for the equalization of the circulation was taken up. Sherman said the bill presented, first, partial equalization and distribution of banking currency among the States; and second, free banking on a coin basis. The present distribution of bank circulation was grossly and palpably unfair; the three States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with three million people, had 70 million of circulation; in the rapidly growing Western States, where credit was most needed, they have scarcely three dollars to an inhabitant, while the Southern States are practically without a banking circulation. He said this unfair distribution grew out of a palpable violation of the law, by the then Comptroller of the currency and the Secretary of the Treasury. Sherman proceeded at length to review the provisions of the former banking laws and the history of the national banks.

He referred to the advantages of the national banking system over that of State banks, and said that with the correction of the injustice of distribution, the former would be the best banking system that could be adopted. The West demands more circulation; the East is enjoying a monopoly and this demands contraction. For three years a remedy for this has been sought. Sherman said in no event, during the suspension of specie payment, would he favor an increase of bank circulation in some other form to avoid the expansion of the currency. Two measures had been proposed, first, the withdrawal of greenbacks, but the House would not consent to this; the other plan was adopted by the Senate Committee, the withdrawal of the three per cent certificates now held by banks as part of

their revenues in place of legal tenders. He gave a history of the three per cent certificates which were distributed for compound interest notes as a temporary expedient to avoid the increase of the bonded debt. They were the least objectionable, being payable on demand. The remaining proposition of the bill authorize free banking on a coin basis. This was the inauguration of a true security to note holders and freedom from monopoly or restriction, except such as was necessary to protect its debtors and creditors. Banks are to be authorized and will be organized only in New York, on the Pacific coast and in the South where large transactions are based on gold values. The bill would be followed in due time by a bill funding the public debt, and for the revision of the Internal Revenue tax. He said the chief value of gold rates depends on the facility with which they can be redeemed. Certain and prompt redemption must be secured when presented by holders to the bank.

Sherman said the bill provided for this, requiring every national bank to keep on hand at least twenty-five per cent of its circulation in gold or silver coin. At the conclusion of Sherman's speech, Howe delivered a lengthy argument in review of the financial proposition which had been suggested and advocated.

Howe said the amount of circulation was limited by inflexible law; this wrong the pending bill would perpetuate. He opposed the bill because it proposed to silence the complaint that the South and West were denied equal rights under the law, by flinging to them the balance of forty-five millions to growl over among themselves. He would have the gold gambler declared a criminal and consign him to the penitentiary for life. This bill proposed to license and set him up in trade under the sanction of sacred law.

Sumner thought the system of free banking upon a specie basis impossible until we had specie basis payment. Sumner and Cole, each gave notice that they would offer amendments to the bill, when the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Bill for Postal Telegraph Lines—The Virginia Bill.

Among a large number of bills introduced were the following:

One fixing the compensation of letter carriers at twelve hundred dollars; one to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; one to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of Constitutional amendments; one granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers who served in the late war; one to adjust the payment of pensions on gold basis; one granting agricultural lands to several Territories.

Kelsey, of New York, moved to lay them on the table, stating it would cast imputation on the Committee on Elections. The House refused to table them and the resolution was adopted, yeas 138, nays 25.

Washington, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to establish postal telegraph lines; moved to refer it to a special committee of seven, which, after a discussion and an unsuccessful effort to refer to the Post Office Committee, was agreed to.

Bills were also introduced to amend the penitentiary in Wyoming and to erect the rules of the House by providing that all proceedings touching appropriations of money or public lands, by gift, grant or other disposition, shall be discussed by a committee of the whole.

Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was ordered printed, and was made a special order for Wednesday next. Dawes stated that there were several legislative provisions in the bill which must be cut off to prevent abuse, and he moved to suspend the rules that no order should be made that the usual point of order cannot be made against these provisions in a committee of the whole. The motion was agreed to.

A reply to the resolution of Brooks, asking the authority for certain military officers acting in connection with the Georgia Legislature was read, relating that they are not acting as such committee, but as a board outside of the legislature to assist General Terry in the execution of his most unpleasant office and the duties imposed upon him by Congress. Brooks declared that the military authorities had no power whatever to interfere with the legislature of Georgia and that it was an entire assumption on the part of General Terry, and entirely lawless. He hoped he was not misinformed that General Sherman and the President were about sending special messengers to correct these illegal proceedings. Butler defended the action of Terry, as simply carrying out the reconstruction act and the laws of Congress, and declared authoritatively that he had been and would be sustained by the Administration. The papers were finally referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

On motion of Farnsworth, the House, by a party vote, passed all other business to take up the Virginia bill with the Senate amendments. Farnsworth moved to concur in the Senate amendments because he thought to throw the question again to sea and discussion, and to keep Virginia longer out of representation would be a greater evil than adopting the bill. Bingham spoke a eulogy for and in defense of the bill as it passed the House, but he hoped the House would concur in the Senate amendments. During Bingham's remarks he was several times interrupted by Butler, of Miss., who, at the close of Bingham's speech made a few remarks and was replied to in a bitter speech by Farnsworth. Several members who had strongly supported the Bill as passed by the House explained why they should vote to concur in Farnsworth's motion which was then agreed to, and the Senate substitute was concurred in by a strict party vote; yeas 17, nays 57.

Bingham moved to suspend the rules for a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to take the testimony in the McFarrah case; testified. An effort for an evening session for debate failed and the House adjourned.

## MISSOURI.

St. Louis.—Four small business houses were burned at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday. Wm. Fowler, brother-in-law to ex-congressman Loan, was sleeping

in one of the houses and perished in the flames. While the firemen were endeavoring to rescue the body the walls fell in, injuring six of them, two mortally.

## ILLINOIS.

Virginia Bill Passed.—Champion Billiard Game.

CHICAGO.—The house passed the Senate Virginia bill without amendment by a strict party vote. Rudolph has accepted Deery's proposition to play a game at billiards for the championship, in San Francisco, Feb. 15th.

## TENNESSEE.

Symphony to Kentucky—The Suffrage Question.

NASHVILLE.—The House unanimously adopted resolutions deploring the death of Geo. D. Prentice, and tendering sympathy to Kentucky in her loss. The Constitutional convention franchise committee presented two reports: the majority report gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen twenty years of age who pays the poll tax; the minority report rejects colored suffrage and proposes that it be submitted as an independent proposition to the people. A long debate followed but no vote was taken.

## WASHINGTON.

Grant—Arthur Interviews President—Prize—Nominations—Duty on Iron and Steel—Pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON.—Prince Arthur and suite, and Minister Thornton called on the President to-day. No speeches were made, merely a pleasant conversation took place.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: J. D. Hyde, receiver of public monies, and Edward Willet, register of the land office at Visalia, California; Harvey Carpenter, Postmaster at Hamilton, Nevada.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, raised the duty on manufactured steel and iron.

A resolution was referred in the Senate to-day, in relation to Mrs. Lincoln, which grants an annual pension of two thousand per annum from the death of Mr. Lincoln.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

May—The bark Julia brings advices from Hayti to the 11th inst. The provisional government had issued a decree imposing an export duty of four cents a pound on coffee.

Troops were being sent south to suppress some important political disturbances, otherwise everything was quiet. The new crop of coffee was pronounced a large yield and had begun to arrive freely at the ports.

## KENTUCKY.

Burial of G. D. Prentice.

LOUISVILLE.—The remains of Geo. D. Prentice were removed from the Masonic Temple to Chester Church this afternoon, when the solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was performed, after which he was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery with Masonic honors.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## SPAIN.

Montpensier Elected. MADRID.—The Duke de Montpensier has been elected Deputy to the constituent Cortes, from the city of Oviedo.

## BAVARIA.

Protest against Infallibility.

MUNICH.—The Augsburg Gazette of Saturday prints a protest from Cardinal Kanischer against papal infallibility, which is shortly to be presented to the Pope.

## Correspondence.

REPRESENTATIVES' HALL, S. L. City, Jan. 24th.

Editor News, Sir:—It is with great reluctance that I write this article for publication in your columns; but I consider that longer forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The outrages perpetrated upon the citizens of Cache Valley, by the irregularity of their mails, compels me to adopt this method of inquiring where the neglect is, and to have the nuisance abated, if possible. Cache Valley contains seventeen prosperous settlements, all depending upon being supplied with mail matter through the regulations made by the Post Master General. Several years ago he established seven post offices in the valley, and a semi-weekly mail between Brigham City and Franklin, which is carried by Richard Williams, Esq., as regularly as can be done, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Then, I ask, what is the reason we cannot have our mails delivered at Brigham City to connect with the Cache Valley mail? The mail due in Cache Valley Dec. 7th, did not arrive until January 4th. Where was it? If it had gone to California or Omaha on the cars, by mistake, it should have been back again in half that time. The DESERT NEWS published the last week in November, did not arrive in Cache till the first week in January. Letters sent from Cache to Brigham City last Thursday did not arrive here until Saturday night. I ask, again, where did the mail sack containing those letters lie over? We have been imposed upon in like manner, more or less, for the last six months. Who is to blame? Is it the Postmaster General? No! his regulations when carried out are made for the convenience of the citizens. Is it the post master at Salt Lake City? I think not; for when our mail does arrive, whether it be one, two or four weeks behind time, the letters always have the S. L. City post stamp on as having been forwarded in due time. Is it the post master at Brigham City? No, for he is punctual enough to forward an empty sack when he has nothing else. Now, shall this imposition continue to exist, or will some one establish an express line between here and Brigham City to deliver mail matter?

Yours respectfully,  
PETER MAUGHAN.

## Special Notices.

WANTED.—At the Historian's Office, two copies of the Daily News, No. 299 of Vol. 1, Nov. 9, 1868, d12-1f

Gillet's Flavouring Extracts are known to the Trade, from Chicago to the Pacific. All Grocers and Druggists keep them.

Don't be imposed upon.

By purchasing Baking Powders which fall short of the quantity represented in each package, from one-eighth to one-half. DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER is put up in the cans, which contain actual net weight  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1 and 5 pounds, as represented, and is perfectly free from any impure substance. We guarantee purity, quality, quantity and results satisfactory every time. DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER is used. For sale by Grocers everywhere.

All the Grocers in Utah (nearly) sell Gillet's Baking Powder, and it is not surpassed, in Quality or Cheapness, by ANY POWDER IN THIS OR ANY OTHER MARKET.

THE SWEET, FIXED OIL of the Cocoa-nut is represented in Burnett's Cocoa-lip. Beware of imitations.

A Few Drops of Burnett's Florida, in a bath, will produce a delightful toilet water. INSIST UPON OBTAINING BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, and they will prove to be the purest and cheapest kinds ever used.

WHEN YOU ARE IN WANT OF Burnett's Cologne, do not let the Druggist sell you any other kind.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real remedy for Asthma has been found in Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy.

Gillet's Washing Crystal makes washing easy, removes all stains, and BLEUES THE CLOTHES at the same time. Ask your Grocer for it, everybody. d298-10-2aw w41-8

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine

CLORIOUS PRODUCTION!

OF THE FAVORITE ARTISTE,

KATE DENIN!

Mr. JOHN WILSON As Harry Kavanagh

THIS EVENING,

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

Will be presented, for the first time in this City,

With New Scenery, by Alfred Lambourne,

THRILLING EFFECTS,

ANIMATED TABLEAUX,

Edmund Falconer's Great 4 Act Irish Drama, entitled

THE

PEEP O'DAY,

Or, Savourneen Deelish!

Kathleen Kavanagh, KATE DENIN

Harry Kavanagh, Mr. John Wilson

For Synopsis of Scenery and Incidents see Posters.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7.

BYASS' LONDON PORTER,

ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

Salt Lake Billiard Room.

d299-6m

WE INVITE THE LADIES

To examine our New Styles of

BALL DRESS GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED.

HEAVY WINTER

LA-BEDOIN

SHAWL

JUST ARRIVED.

GUIPURE LACES

BLOND do.

Feathers,

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FRINGES.

H. B. CLAWSON,

GEN'L SUPT.

CHICAGO.

d21-1y

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Office, Randolph Street,

Corner of Franklin,

CHICAGO.

d21-1y

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

224 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO.

d21-1y

FOR SALE CHEAP!

AN EASTERN MADE SLEIGH,

With Pole Shafts; also Two Strings of Bells.

Enquire of

F. H. DURKEE, d51-3

At the Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE finest stock of WAGON TIMBER, and MATERIAL ever imported to this City; also, material for SLEIGH BUGGY and COMMON SLEIGHS. BOB FLIGHTS, HENNESSY and SHOES. Portion will be sold at a small advance for cash down. Terms, pay on delivery of work, without deviation.

J. C. LITTLE, Agent for Co-operative Manufactory Dec. 29th, 1869. d52-1f

STOLEN!

I WILL pay \$25.00 Reward for the arrest of the thief, and the return of a Black HORSE stolen from my stable last night, branded A.W. on left hip.

ISAAC GROSS, d51-3

Salt Lake City, Jan. 21st, 1870.

PETER SCHUTTLE,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

224 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO.

d21-1y

Office, Randolph Street,

Corner of Franklin,

CHICAGO.

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## DRY GOODS

## DEPARTMENT.

Tailors and persons seeking

fine BEAVERS and CAS-

SIMERES, are respect-

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amine our stock

Just Received.

## FURS! FURS!

A FEW

JUST ARRIVED

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A SUPPLY OF GENUINE

## ALEXANDER GLOVES.

In Fancy Colors.

Also,

Ladies' Lined Kid.

The Newest Style of the famous

EUGENIE AND LA FAVORITA

CHEMISETTES

JUST RECEIVED.

WE INVITE THE LADIES